

OFFICE: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

GENERAL HANCOCK is going to attend the inauguration of General Garfield. This is a grand and creditable on the part of the general, and shows that he was not troubled with a sore head.

Tax Collector Enquirer of yesterday takes a very buoyant view of the business outlook. It says: "There is a lively look all around, and business generally looks as cheery as the coming summer sun."

COLLECTOR TANSY furnishes the following statement in regard to taxes paid by the different wards of the city for 1879 and 1880:

WARD.	1879.	1880.
First ward	\$2,316 94	\$2,508 84
Second ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Third ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Fourth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Fifth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Sixth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Seventh ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Eighth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Ninth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Tenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Eleventh ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twelfth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirteenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Fourteenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Fifteenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Sixteenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Seventeenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Eighteenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Nineteenth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twentieth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-first ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-second ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-third ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-fourth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-fifth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-sixth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-seventh ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-eighth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Twenty-ninth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirtieth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-first ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-second ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-third ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-fourth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-fifth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-sixth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-seventh ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-eighth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Thirty-ninth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Fortieth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-first ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-second ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-third ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-fourth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-fifth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-sixth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-seventh ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-eighth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Forty-ninth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84
Fiftieth ward	2,342 46	2,508 84

Total \$114,792 79 \$126,984 28

(Of the amount paid in 1879, 50 76 per cent were for city purposes, and the other 20 76 per cent were for school purposes.

(Of the 1880 taxes, 50 86 per cent were for city purposes, and the other 36 86 per cent were for schools.

We concur in one of the views expressed by "Citizen" in his article in another column. There should be no exemptions from taxation granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, or any other company, as an inducement to build a road through the city. An exemption from taxation, to run in perpetuity, is wrong in principle. We do not know what we are signing away when we make such an agreement. We had much better pay down whatever we are willing to pay to grant an exemption from taxation of this sort.

A FRIEND calls our attention to an important error in our calculation of Saturday last in regard to the profits of national banking on the basis of three per cent bonds. He points out that in addition to the five per cent redemption fund required to be kept on hand at Washington, there is an additional requirement of fifteen per cent reserve to be kept in the vaults of each national bank security for its notes. This is correct. The law requires this fifteen per cent reserve in the smaller cities and towns, and twenty-five per cent in the larger cities. Our calculation of deductions was based on the calculation submitted by the Comptroller of the Currency in the recent interview between himself and the Senate Finance Committee, as given on page 35 of the published report. He makes no deductions in the formula submitted by him to the Committee other than those we have on page 25 of the report. He is quoted as saying that by the act of June 20th, 1874, the reserves required to be kept on hand in the vaults of the banks are no longer required. The Revised Statutes of the United States, however, section 5,191, shows that the reserves are still required. This being the case we revise our table as submitted on Saturday, as follows:

\$100,000 bank capital in 3 per cent bonds yields.....	\$2,000
Twenty per cent circulation issued to stockholders.....	\$50,000
Less 15 per cent reserve.....	7,500
.....	\$42,500
Less 5 per cent for redemption fund.....	\$2,125
.....	\$40,375
Six per cent interest on \$42,500 yields.....	\$2,537 50
.....	\$42,862 50
Profit 1 per cent tax on circulation.....	\$6,390
.....	\$49,252 50
The \$100,000 capital loaned at 6 per cent would yield.....	6,000
.....	\$55,252 50
Difference in favor of circulation.....	\$5,000

In other words, a bank would not make the half of one per cent on a circulation of \$100,000.

The Three Per Cent Certificates. There is an immense amount of spare money in this country at this time. The best estimate is that we have in the shape of paper, gold and silver, about \$1,300,000,000. A large amount of gold has disappeared from sight and gone, as the theory is, into the boxes and stockings of the people, especially the people of the West. Acting on this idea of an immense volume of money, and of a presumed readiness of the people to part with it in exchange for good securities, Congress has ventured to pass a three per cent funding bill, and three per cent certificates are to be offered to the public in small denominations for thirty days prior to asking for sealed proposals from bankers and syndicates. It is supposed that a popular force will set in for them, like unto the demand for four per cent certificates.

It is the theory of some people, but it is not the judgment of experienced financiers like the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, nor of the leading bankers in the East. They have expressed very grave doubts of the success of a three per cent loan. This doubt on their part is considerably strengthened by the action of certain National banks in New York on Saturday last, whereby they have taken steps to surrender their circulation and go out of the National system.

It is asserted by Secretary Sherman that no government has yet succeeded in negotiating a three per cent loan at par, and it is notorious that English consols, bearing three per cent interest, have seldom touched par. It is the case in England, where capital is content with small earnings, what we are to expect in this country where money can always find something better than a three per cent investment.

The fifth section of the funding bill as it has passed, compels the National banks to substitute these three per cent bonds for their five and six per cents. This is called a compulsory process, and such it is, but like many other attempts at compulsory legislation, it may fail. It is considered as an act of hostility to the banks, and by the chronic enmity of a certain class of politicians against these institutions. If it accomplishes no other result than to drive the National banks out of the system, these hostile persons will probably rejoice, but it is a question

how far the people will have cause to rejoice when they come to weigh the many advantages attaching to the system as compared with any other form of banking we have ever had in this country.

In case the three per cent bonds provided for in the funding act just passed by Congress are not a success an extra session may have to be called. Either that or the Government must go on paying five and six per cent interest on the bonds which these three per cents are intended to replace after June next.

The country will await the experiment connected with this new loan with a great deal of interest. If it should prove a success it cannot fail to materially inflate values of all kind. Millions of dollars paid off in the redemption of the outstanding bonds will seek investment in other sorts of securities and in real estate, and business enterprises of all sorts will be immensely stimulated.

CAPITAL CAPER-BAKE. Chatty Letter on Society and People at "the Winter City."

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The reception at the residence of Secretary Sherman, on Monday, was a literal jam of people. Neither conversation nor dress had any show. The

HON. SUNSET COX Stopped in, after the gentlemen's dinner party at ex-Secretary Robeson's, and made himself agreeable to a party of young Western ladies. General Sherman was surrounded, as he always is, by the girls, who have no more fear of the big General of the Army than they have of a kitten. They say he is a splendid fellow, as nice, always in fun—and so he is. The ideal of the young folks of America is without doubt,

GENERAL SHERMAN, and he kept his youth into an age that finds most public men grim and sour. Secretary Sherman, quieter, was talking earnestly to a group of gentlemen, of both political complexions; meantime the crowd surged through his open house to view a standing vote was ordered; he was jocularly requested by a Democrat to remain standing until his vote was counted. "You have as much right to vote as the gentleman from Wyoming."

"Why, I have more children than he has votes in the whole Territory," answered Mr. Cannon, with a broad smile.

This is possibly an exaggerated statement, but the gentleman is ill at ease, indulges in much bragadocio, and many pointed jokes, trying to assume a nonchalance he does not feel. He is exceedingly chagrined over the action of Governor Murray, and the whole Mormon populace is aroused; it will, from this on, be to the knife.

GOVERNOR MURRAY, The fearless fellow who has caused all this commotion, has been for years a leading Republican in that spot where Republicans are none too plenty—Kentucky. In appearance he is perfect Apollo.

TALL, handsome figure, brilliant black eyes, waving black hair and magnificent beard; dressed always in the height of fashion, he would be noticeable in any assembly. After a gay life as a heart-breaking bachelor, he married, a few years ago, one who, notwithstanding her Louisville origin produced. His term as Governor of Utah has not advanced very far, but he has caused a sensation. As to what Congress will do, there is a diversity of opinion. Mr. Cannon is a mild, blue-eyed, gray-haired, patriarchal figure, who has a pretty good time and takes life easy. He has only one wife here now.

THE OLD WIFE, with her family of grown-up sons. She is a tall, slight, fair lady, with careworn features, and a troubled brow. She was the wife of the late Governor, and seems to shrink from notice, in a manner foreign to the other bolder, younger ladies for her husband's favor. At home Cannon is the leader among the Mormons. President Taylor holds merely nominal power; he is a man of fine energy, but poor in his knowledge of the world, looked up to by the elders and apostles of the Latter Day Saints; and by the people is counted almost as a God. The citizens of Utah—Gentiles, as they are called in distinction by the Mormons—are at work trying to circumvent the wily Saints, and in some way stamp out the Church power. District Attorney Van Geel, of Salt Lake, urges that the statute of limitations, so far as it affects

BIOWAY, be repealed; that persons living in polygamy be disfranchised. Also, that a marriage license law be enacted, providing, in the United States District Court, a certificate, and making such certificate proof of marriage.

Following Governor Murray's refusal of Cannon's certificate of election is the arrest of John W. Young in Denver for bigamy, at the instance of his wife, Libbie Gendall Young. But this lady married him knowing that he was married to another woman, as allowed by his religion. He professed to repudiate them for love of her, and she in turn was repudiated by him a few years later for love of a young romping named Lucella Cobb.

John W. Young is a large, handsome, stylish man of very deep, but quite a MAN OF THE WORLD.

Fickle by nature, and incapable of constancy, no matter how close the law bound him to one wife. Mrs. Young No. 3, who is the Nemesis at this time, is the most elegant lady in appearance that I saw in Salt Lake during a long stay there. She is a tall, slight, fair lady, with careworn features, and a troubled brow. She was the wife of the late Governor, and seems to shrink from notice, in a manner foreign to the other bolder, younger ladies for her husband's favor. At home Cannon is the leader among the Mormons. President Taylor holds merely nominal power; he is a man of fine energy, but poor in his knowledge of the world, looked up to by the elders and apostles of the Latter Day Saints; and by the people is counted almost as a God. The citizens of Utah—Gentiles, as they are called in distinction by the Mormons—are at work trying to circumvent the wily Saints, and in some way stamp out the Church power. District Attorney Van Geel, of Salt Lake, urges that the statute of limitations, so far as it affects

BIOWAY, be repealed; that persons living in polygamy be disfranchised. Also, that a marriage license law be enacted, providing, in the United States District Court, a certificate, and making such certificate proof of marriage.

Following Governor Murray's refusal of Cannon's certificate of election is the arrest of John W. Young in Denver for bigamy, at the instance of his wife, Libbie Gendall Young. But this lady married him knowing that he was married to another woman, as allowed by his religion. He professed to repudiate them for love of her, and she in turn was repudiated by him a few years later for love of a young romping named Lucella Cobb.

John W. Young is a large, handsome, stylish man of very deep, but quite a MAN OF THE WORLD.

Fickle by nature, and incapable of constancy, no matter how close the law bound him to one wife. Mrs. Young No. 3, who is the Nemesis at this time, is the most elegant lady in appearance that I saw in Salt Lake during a long stay there. She is a tall, slight, fair lady, with careworn features, and a troubled brow. She was the wife of the late Governor, and seems to shrink from notice, in a manner foreign to the other bolder, younger ladies for her husband's favor. At home Cannon is the leader among the Mormons. President Taylor holds merely nominal power; he is a man of fine energy, but poor in his knowledge of the world, looked up to by the elders and apostles of the Latter Day Saints; and by the people is counted almost as a God. The citizens of Utah—Gentiles, as they are called in distinction by the Mormons—are at work trying to circumvent the wily Saints, and in some way stamp out the Church power. District Attorney Van Geel, of Salt Lake, urges that the statute of limitations, so far as it affects

BIOWAY, be repealed; that persons living in polygamy be disfranchised. Also, that a marriage license law be enacted, providing, in the United States District Court, a certificate, and making such certificate proof of marriage.

Following Governor Murray's refusal of Cannon's certificate of election is the arrest of John W. Young in Denver for bigamy, at the instance of his wife, Libbie Gendall Young. But this lady married him knowing that he was married to another woman, as allowed by his religion. He professed to repudiate them for love of her, and she in turn was repudiated by him a few years later for love of a young romping named Lucella Cobb.

John W. Young is a large, handsome, stylish man of very deep, but quite a MAN OF THE WORLD.

Fickle by nature, and incapable of constancy, no matter how close the law bound him to one wife. Mrs. Young No. 3, who is the Nemesis at this time, is the most elegant lady in appearance that I saw in Salt Lake during a long stay there. She is a tall, slight, fair lady, with careworn features, and a troubled brow. She was the wife of the late Governor, and seems to shrink from notice, in a manner foreign to the other bolder, younger ladies for her husband's favor. At home Cannon is the leader among the Mormons. President Taylor holds merely nominal power; he is a man of fine energy, but poor in his knowledge of the world, looked up to by the elders and apostles of the Latter Day Saints; and by the people is counted almost as a God. The citizens of Utah—Gentiles, as they are called in distinction by the Mormons—are at work trying to circumvent the wily Saints, and in some way stamp out the Church power. District Attorney Van Geel, of Salt Lake, urges that the statute of limitations, so far as it affects

BIOWAY, be repealed; that persons living in polygamy be disfranchised. Also, that a marriage license law be enacted, providing, in the United States District Court, a certificate, and making such certificate proof of marriage.

Following Governor Murray's refusal of Cannon's certificate of election is the arrest of John W. Young in Denver for bigamy, at the instance of his wife, Libbie Gendall Young. But this lady married him knowing that he was married to another woman, as allowed by his religion. He professed to repudiate them for love of her, and she in turn was repudiated by him a few years later for love of a young romping named Lucella Cobb.

John W. Young is a large, handsome, stylish man of very deep, but quite a MAN OF THE WORLD.

Fickle by nature, and incapable of constancy, no matter how close the law bound him to one wife. Mrs. Young No. 3, who is the Nemesis at this time, is the most elegant lady in appearance that I saw in Salt Lake during a long stay there. She is a tall, slight, fair lady, with careworn features, and a troubled brow. She was the wife of the late Governor, and seems to shrink from notice, in a manner foreign to the other bolder, younger ladies for her husband's favor. At home Cannon is the leader among the Mormons. President Taylor holds merely nominal power; he is a man of fine energy, but poor in his knowledge of the world, looked up to by the elders and apostles of the Latter Day Saints; and by the people is counted almost as a God. The citizens of Utah—Gentiles, as they are called in distinction by the Mormons—are at work trying to circumvent the wily Saints, and in some way stamp out the Church power. District Attorney Van Geel, of Salt Lake, urges that the statute of limitations, so far as it affects

BIOWAY, be repealed; that persons living in polygamy be disfranchised. Also, that a marriage license law be enacted, providing, in the United States District Court, a certificate, and making such certificate proof of marriage.

Following Governor Murray's refusal of Cannon's certificate of election is the arrest of John W. Young in Denver for bigamy, at the instance of his wife, Libbie Gendall Young. But this lady married him knowing that he was married to another woman, as allowed by his religion. He professed to repudiate them for love of her, and she in turn was repudiated by him a few years later for love of a young romping named Lucella Cobb.

John W. Young is a large, handsome, stylish man of very deep, but quite a MAN OF THE WORLD.

Fickle by nature, and incapable of constancy, no matter how close the law bound him to one wife. Mrs. Young No. 3, who is the Nemesis at this time, is the most elegant lady in appearance that I saw in Salt Lake during a long stay there. She is a tall, slight, fair lady, with careworn features, and a troubled brow. She was the wife of the late Governor, and seems to shrink from notice, in a manner foreign to the other bolder, younger ladies for her husband's favor. At home Cannon is the leader among the Mormons. President Taylor holds merely nominal power; he is a man of fine energy, but poor in his knowledge of the world, looked up to by the elders and apostles of the Latter Day Saints; and by the people is counted almost as a God. The citizens of Utah—Gentiles, as they are called in distinction by the Mormons—are at work trying to circumvent the wily Saints, and in some way stamp out the Church power. District Attorney Van Geel, of Salt Lake, urges that the statute of limitations, so far as it affects

THE NEW BONDS.

GRAVE DOUBTS AS TO WHETHER THEY CAN BE FLOATED.

How the Passage of the Funding Bill is Affecting the Stock Market—National Banks Withdrawing Their Circulation—Optimistic of Leading Bankers.

New York, February 19.—The stock market was unsettled yesterday, and again this morning, by the action of the Senate on the Funding Bill, fixing the rate of interest at three per cent, and compelling the National banks, by the fifth section of the act, to take the new bonds as securities for circulation. If the opinions of leading officers of some of the National banks are of any consequence, the banking interests of the country will be almost ruined in the new loan. It is possible, however, that when the provisions of the bill come to be better understood the banks will generally unite in floating a part of the bonds.

After the opening flourish stocks were quiet, but a recovery on Reading imparted a firmer tone on the whole, but the buying was not very confident. The majority of the conservative stock operators on the street look for a much stronger and higher market next week, after the funding bill and the provisions of the act are better understood. Messrs. Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills, Russell Sage, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon say that they believe the loan will be floated without difficulty. The most experienced bankers and bond brokers entertain a wide variety of opinions. The Government actually began to buy the \$50,000,000 bonds; issued \$300,000,000 certificates, a great further improvement may be looked for, because the operation to a great extent will prove a virtual expansion on a sound basis. There is now a very large short interest in the general stock market.

The market was freely fed by Washington dispatches saying that leading Senators and Representatives believed that the funding bill, if passed, the Senate would vote favorable wondrous in value. "Treasury officials" were credited with the opinion that the bill would effect a decided "inflation of the circulation," and Mr. Carlisle's proposed bill to repeal all taxes on checks and deposits received a wide circulation. All these different reports exerted a temporary favorable influence upon prices. But these effects were not lasting, and prices quickly retired after each rally. The final closing, however, which was made in figures generally lower than those of the opening, had for its stimulant the following latest dispatch.

"Efforts will be made to pass a bill before the adjournment of Congress abolishing the tax on bank circulation and deposits. There is reason to believe that the effort will be successful."

But while Senators and Representatives, and perhaps Treasury officials, are theorizing over the effect of the bill, practical business men who are officers and directors of National banks are taking the concrete steps to prevent themselves from being tied up by an impracticable law. Already since the passage of the bill by the Senate \$2,537,000 in greenbacks and gold has been deposited in the sub-treasury in this city, to redeem the amount of bank circulation. The sub-treasury is equal to more than 14 per cent of the entire circulation of the banks of this city. The transactions of the day require no special or detailed comment.

But little has been talked of to-day except the funding bill. Here are some opinions of leading bankers and brokers:

Mr. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, who have promised, it is said, to take \$300,000,000 of the three per cents, said: "I am glad that the bill has been favorably acted upon by the Senate. It is a good thing for the people, although it may not be admired by some of the bank officials. In my opinion the measure will be regarded in a popular light by private investors throughout the country. I think that the people will be satisfied with three per cents if they do not have to pay a premium when purchasing them. The three per cents without a premium are just as desirable as four per cents with a premium. I am confident that I had three per cents on my counter for sale to-day, there would be plenty of purchasers. Then, there is another advantage—and that is, speculators will not be likely to form a syndicate for the purchase of the three per cents for speculative purposes, and thus deprive the people at large of the opportunity of making a safe investment at par."

President Dowd, of the Bank of North America, said: "The passage of the Funding Bill is an outrage on the banking interest of the country. The bank men have a just cause for indignation. The banks will not have anything to do with the funding operation, unless it is sweetened by some future action of Congress. The remainder of the money on bank deposits must do the best it can."

President Palmer, of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, thought the measure would greatly embarrass the banks. He said: "We think that we are very unfairly treated in this matter. The Government has no right to force us to drive National banks into the adoption of the State banking system."

Mr. B. B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, remarked: "The Funding Bill is a sheer nonsense. It will do a vast amount of harm, if it does any thing at all. My opinion is that the banks and the people will not have much to do with the three per cents. Investors will not be satisfied with such a low rate of interest, and they will not be induced if they make other use of their money."

Mr. Faffri, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, thought it was rather risky on the part of the Government to throw three per cents upon the market at this time. He did not believe that they would be favorably regarded by investors. Certainly the National banks would be injured to a great extent. There must be some redress in the future.

At George W. Ballou & Co.'s office the other morning, expressed the action of the Senate would please no one, excepting some of the brokers who deal directly in Government securities. That class of business bankers will hope to do some business in three per cents for the people who do not intend to invest in such interest securities.

Bake Bros. & Co. said: "We have no customers who are prepared to take the new style of Government security. It seems as if the present Congress is attempting to force the banks. The matter should be brought up in the next Congress for remedial action. It certainly needs more sensible action than that of yesterday in the Senate."

Mr. George O. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, said: "I do not think that three per cent bonds for \$300,000,000 can be floated, and that amount is required to redeem the five and six aimes issued in May and July. With the money in the Treasury, the surplus receipts of the Government, and perhaps some sales of three per cent bonds, it is possible that the size of 1881 due in July may be paid; but I would not suppose it probable that the Government could sell enough three per cent bonds to redeem the five maturing in May."

We shall see fabulous prices," said a great operator. "Our \$800,000,000 will seek reinvestment. A considerable part of this money will come into the street. There are thousands of people who have just money enough to live upon at five per cent interest; as long as the Government paid that rate, they were contented. They cannot live upon a three per cent; accordingly they will divide their money. One portion of it will go into three per cent bonds for the sake of the security; the remainder of it will be put into securities where 6 or 8 per cent will be paid. These people will try to average on 5 per cent."

"It all depends," said another, "upon whether people will take three per cent bonds at par. If they will there will be smooth sailing; if they won't, I am going to turn bear. I don't feel much disturbed over the bank talk. The banks have had a pretty nice thing for fifteen years. Of course they don't want to take less than they have been getting."

An imaginative operator declares that he sees signs of a combination between Vanderbilt, Gould and Huntington to control not only the Pacific railroad business, but nearly all the trunk line business of the country.

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company held a meeting to-day to vote on the proposed increase of capital stock; 325,937 shares were voted in favor of the increase, and 100 shares against it.

It was reported late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Jay Gould had bought out the interest which the McCalmonts, of London, have in the Reading Railroad. The stock rapidly rose from 55 to 75, and, notwithstanding the market being so much in the market at the close yesterday, and the denial of the report to-day, the stock is about the strongest on the list. This would not be the case if there was no foundation for the report. The object Gould has in securing property is not so much for its local business as for its railroad connections.

Detroit Citizens After the Variety Shows. DETROIT, MICH., February 19.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held this evening to take action looking to the suppression of variety theaters and low concert halls, excepting a few places in the city. This action was called out by the refusal of Mayor Thompson to renew licenses to these places, and incidentally to the action of the Police Justice refusing to issue warrants upon complaints made for violation of the liquor law, as to keeping open saloons after 10 p. m., selling to minors, keeping open Sundays, &c.

A Very Natural Relief. NEW YORK, February 20.—Carl Jansen, aged 28, while lying, apparently drunk, this afternoon, on the Battery sea wall, was approached by two policemen. Jumping up suddenly Jansen leaped upon the ice floating in the river and turning towards the officers emptied a six-barrelled revolver at them. He then drew another revolver, but could not find it, and he was about to jump into the water, from which he was dragged by the police and boatmen. Jansen is believed to be insane. He is from Stockholm, and has been for seven months a farm hand in Illinois.

Sunday Paper Discontinued. CHICAGO, February 19.—The Daily Tribune, of this city, announces the discontinuation of its Sunday edition, and believes it will meet with the approval of its patrons. It says: "No man can do the very best work of which he is capable for more than six days. Men who work with their heads and men who work with their hands, deserve one day's rest in seven. A little observance will convince any one that a big Sunday paper makes a lean Monday paper."

Trifles from Texas. GALVESTON, TEX., February 20.—A special to the New from Dallas says: Yesterday evening four shots were heard in the neighborhood of the Texas Pacific passenger depot. The crowd gathering around found the corpse of A. K. Strathairn, a wealthy cattle man, of Ennis, Texas. No clue to the murderer.

In a dispute over a name of cattle at Eagle Pass, a colored man, named Reilly, was shot dead by Tom Leaky.

Collision in the Virginia Valley. HARRISONBURG, VA., February 20.—A freight train on the Valley railroad was wrecked by a slide a short distance from Fort Defiance. The depot agent at Harrisonburg, John W. Aler, was probably fatally injured, though the train was completely wrecked; no other persons were seriously hurt.

Prozen to Death. DEER TRAIL, COLO., February 19.—W. A. Middlecock, a well known and wealthy stockman, was found twelve miles north of Riverbend yesterday, frozen to death; also two of a four horse team which he was driving, were found frozen to death in a bad condition, having been there since Monday.

Alleged Revenue Law Violation. LONDON, O., February 19.—Syme Sheau, of Monroe Township, was arrested to-day by Officer Kennedy, and handed over to U. S. Marshal Timothy Haley, on charge of selling liquor without license. He was taken to Columbus this afternoon, where he will have a hearing before Commissioner Guerin.

Another Ashantee Affair. CAPE CASTLE, February 19.—The beginning of hostilities is momentarily expected. The Ashantes are three days' march from here. Four hundred and fifty men and a company of a gunboat have arrived, and some galleys have been landed.

Child Run to Death. STOUT CTRY., February 19.—Fred. Lanyon's house at River Sioux, was burned yesterday while Mrs. Lanyon was getting breakfast. When the fire was discovered it was too late to save their only child, a baby of ten months, asleep up stairs.

Visiting Garfield. CLEVELAND, February 20.—Gen. Phil. Sheridan; Hon. John C. New, of Indianapolis; Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, and Charles J. Folger, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, were at Mentor yesterday.

Grave Robbery in Canada. MONTREAL, February 19.—Body snatching from village churchyards in a neighboring city is extensively carried on. To-day the police recovered the remains of a woman in the dissecting rooms of Bishop's College.

Fatal Quarrel Between Miners. DENVER, CO., February 19.—To-day Edward Cheever shot and instantly killed Thomas Garland at a farming ranch. It was the result of a long-standing quarrel. Both drew pistols, but Cheever fired first.

Speedy Justice—San Francisco. NANTUCKET, PA., February 20.—A Hungarian, named Jalechinski, broke a bottle of alcohol in his pocket, lighting a match. His clothing caught fire, and he was fataly burned.

AT THE CAPITAL.

GOSSIP GRAVE AND GAY AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Arrangements for Garfield's Inauguration—Fernando Wood's Funeral—Prospects and Possibilities of Legislative Action by the Present Congress.

AN EXTRA SESSION. Senator Edmunds Exerting Himself to Secure One.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Senator Edmunds has determined, it is understood on the best authority, that the country needs an extra session of Congress, and that it is his duty as a leader in the present Congress to bring this good thing to pass. He never falters when duty commands, and he does not falter now. He has already conferred not only with his Republican colleagues of the Senate, but with leading Republicans of the House, and has urged them in strong terms to such action or non-action as would render an extra session of the Forty-seventh Congress inevitable. He thinks it is understood that there should be an extra session, if for no other reason so that committees may be appointed to go South and investigate the alleged disfranchisement of colored Republicans. He thinks,